FAMILY
HISTORY
ABBOTT
PHILLIPS
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Abbott and Phillips Families

Compiled by:
Wayne Bracken
2003

The William H. Willennar Genealogy Center
700 South Jackson Street
Auburn, IN, 46706

October 19, 2003

Dear Folks,

I have way-back roots in Dekalb County and now have a grandson who bought a home nearby in Huntington, IN. He, his father, and I will visit Auburn next Saturday (Oct. 25th) to visit the auto museum there.

I've collected considerable information about our Phillips and Abbott ancestors and the over-hiding desire is to know where some are buried there in Dekalb County. Since they arrived there in the 1840's, I doubt we'll ever find graves but would be happy to know their approximate resting places as we ride by on Highway 69 below Auburn; which runs within less than a mile from the land on which they settled; and, also in Auburn which stands on land Kneeland and Lydia Abbott owned.

I'm enclosing some research which I will be pleased for you to make a part of your genealogical records. For this occasion however, I would be most appreciative if some of your members would kindly skim through and, based on their knowledge of the lands, burial sites of those years, and history, make their best estimate of where these family members may be buried:

Kneeland Abbott died. ca. after Oct. 1846
Lydia Hills Abbott died ca. 1840 - 1843

Betsey Phillips died Dec. 17, 1838

Uri and Phebe Phillips' children:

Triplets:born Dec 22, 1851
Alford died Dec 28, 1851
Amelia died Jan. 11, 1852
Albert died Mar. 12, 1852

PERHAPS TRIPLETS IN THOSE DAYS WERE PARTICULARLY NEWSWORTHY

Martha Ann Elizabeth bn. Jan. 4, 1841 died Dec. 18, 1852
Kneeland bn. Sept.12, 1854 died Sept. 13, 1855

I'll call you next Saturday to see if you have anything you can tell us before we make the return trip to Huntington. Thanks for anything you can do for this weekend and anything beyond.

Sincerely, Wayne Bracken

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URI PHILLIPS

Written October 10th, 1989. Revision made June 6, 1995, June 3, 1996, August 13, 2001, and October 12, 2003.

Uri Phillips was born on March 18, 1815 to Betsey (Hemmenway) and Barzillai Phillips. Their home was near Cazenovia Lake in Madison County, New York. Uri's father had come to Whitesboro, New York from East Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Five generations of Phillips ancestors had lived in the Plymouth area beginning with John Phillips who, in the 1630's, was granted Plymouth Colony land in Marshfield. Uri's grandfather, Mark Phillips, answered the call to Lexington and Concord. A fifth-great grandfather of Uri's on the distaff side was Richard Warren who came on the Mayflower.

Barzillai traveled west in the 1790's with his brother, Wadsworth Phillips. Both found wives and were married at Whitesboro, New York.

Barzillai Phillips married Betsey Hemmenway on February 18, 1801 at First Presbyterian Church of Whitesboro. Betsey had come to that area with her parents, Nathan and Martha (Eames) Hemmenway, from Framingham, Massachusetts. Betsy's maternal and paternal ancestors were very early settlers at Danforth Farms which later became the City of Framingham. History tells much about Ralph Hemmenway and Thomas Eames at Roxbury and Dedham in the early 1630's. History also tells of Betsy's great, great grandmother and some of her sons and daughters being captured and killed by Indians at Framingham.

Uri had eight brothers and one sister but only two brothers lived to see middle age. The ages at death as found in the Family Bible, were; Mark, 15 days, John, 33 years; Lewis, 29 years; Charles, drowned in Cazenovia Lake at age 20 years; Ebenezer H., 17 years; Joseph E., 17 years; and Martha Ann, age 16 years. Edwin lived to age 87 and William Barzillai lived to almost age 78. Both Edwin and William Barzillai are buried at Neoga, Illinois. Uri lived to age 50 when he disappeared in 1865. The date of his death is not known.

In about 1834, Barzillai moved his family to Livingston County, New York and bought land near the town of Geneseo. Two years later, he signed a deed turning over all possessions to his wife, Betsey, and his children and grandchildren. Terms of the deed gave Betsey freedom to live separate and apart from Barzillai and to hold and acquire property in her own name "*as though she was an unmarried woman*". Barzillai stipulated that the minor children's shares were to go toward the purchase of Government lands *"at the west"* if such lands could be bought. Within the next year, Betsey and the children all moved to Dekalb County, Indiana. As a single young man of about 23, Uri also bought government land there.

After his family's departure, Barzillai married a woman named Polly who died in

1845. Barzillai then married Biancy Armstrong who was younger than he. Barzillai died on October 4, 1846 and Biancy gave birth to a daughter, Lydia, on February 18, 1847. Barzillai and Polly are buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery which is alongside Interstate 390 in Livingston County.

About the time Betsey Phillips and her family arrived in Dekalb County, Indiana, Kneeland Abbott brought his family there from near the St. Lawrence River in St. Lawrence County, New York. Abbott settled in Union Township, Dekalb County. His property would later become part of the site of Auburn, Indiana where the famous Auburn and Duesenberg automobiles were later to be built.

Kneeland Abbott had married Lydia Hills. Both the Abbott and Hills families go back to the early 1600's in Andover and Malden, Massachusetts. Many of their ancestors took part in founding Roxbury, Cambridge, Braintree, Billerica and other villages that make up the greater Boston area today.

Phoebe Abbott, daughter of Kneeland and Lydia, was born February 19, 1820 in St. Lawrence County, New York. She and Uri Phillips were married in Dekalb County on December 23, 1839. They had ten children[1]. Four daughters were Martha Ann, born 1841 and died 1852; Esther born 1842; Lydia born 1845 and Olive in 1847. Their son, William Edwin, was born in 1850. Another daughter Polly was born in 1848 and died at 14 months, triplets were born in born in 1851 and all died within about a year, and a son Kneeland was born in 1854 and died just short of one year.

William Barzillai Phillips, Uri's youngest brother, went to California during the 1849 gold rush for a while and it is believed that Uri went with him. Then, in 1857, Uri was living alone in Coffey County, Kansas Territory. In 1859 he obtained a Military Bounty Land Warrant from a Michael Boomer. The warrant had been issued to Boomer for the service of his father, Michael Boomer, Sr., in the War of 1812. Uri used the warrant at the Lecompton Land Office to claim 160 acres just northeast of Burlington, Kansas. Uri's neighbor, Alvery Townsend, accompanied him to Lecompton and vouched that Uri had improved the land by erecting a log house of 12 feet by 14 feet with one door, one window and a board roof and floor.

By 1860, while Uri was living in Coffey County, Kansas, Phoebe had moved to Waupaca County, Wisconsin and was working as a seamstress. Three of her

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[1] My mother, Clara Phillips Bracken, maintained Phebe and Uri had triplets but that information did not come to light until Paulette Keith discovered data in a Bible owned by her grandfather George Uri Phillips. That Bible lists five children in addition to those five previously known. Included in the additional five children are names of triplets. All of the added five children died very young. The 1900 Census confirms Phebe had nine children but not ten as the Bible indicates. The discrepancy has not been researched.

children were living with her; Lydia, age 15; Olive, age 13; and William E., age 10.

When the Union call came for volunteers in September, 1861, men from Coffey County rushed to fight in the Civil War. Coffey County, like many in Kansas Territory, saw armed conflict between slave and anti-slave factions. A group of over seventy was organized to leave Massachusetts and settle there as "free-staters". The sacking of Lawrence, Kansas took place only a short distance from Coffey County and men from Coffey County went there to stand guard after the massacre.

When the call for men came, Uri Phillips rented out his farm and joined the Fifth Cavalry being formed at Fort Scott. He was mustered into Company E in winter quarters at Camp Denver near Barnesville, Bourbon County, Kansas on December 31, 1861.

Private Uri Phillips served with the Union Army at Carthage, Springfield, and Rolla, Missouri. Then he fought at Helena, Little Rock, St. Charles, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas. In April, 1864, Uri was captured and imprisoned at Tyler, Texas until he was exchanged in August of that year. During his tour of duty, he had two horses shot from under him. He was mustered out on December 23, 1864 at Little Rock.

After his discharge, Uri returned to Coffey County in the month of May, 1865. He tried to sell his land but did not have clear title because Michael Boomer was still a minor when he sold the land warrant to Uri. According to an ex-neighbor with whom Uri stayed for about two weeks, "Phillips went away and his whereabouts has been unknown ever since."

In the meantime, Phoebe Phillips had moved to Dartmouth, Wisconsin (now named Markesan). According to a pension application filed years later, Phoebe said Uri came to Dartmouth in the month of May, 1865 and remained there until July 1. Phoebe said that on July 1 he left for Milwaukee to "engage in business as opportunity might offer". As of 1895 when Phoebe's application was filed, she said she had not seen Uri since he left to go to Milwaukee.

In the application for pension, Phoebe makes reference to unsuccessful inquiries to Uri's brothers about his whereabouts. Years later, in 1931, in response to a letter by Phoebe's daughter-in-law, Uri's niece answered back from Neoga, Illinois, *"I remember of him (Uri) being at my father's home. I think it was about the close of the war but he went away. I don't think my father ever heard from him. He did not stay very long if I remember right."*

What of Uri's 160 acres in Coffey County? Uri had leased it to Solomon Smyth when he joined the army. Smyth's widow vowed that when Uri returned from service he sold off his share of the rent crop and left. An heir claimed in court that

Solomon Smyth paid back taxes for several years and in 1866 bought the land in a tax sale. Court cases were brought in 1883 and again in 1911 in attempts to clear the title. In each instance there was no response from Uri, Phoebe or any of Uri's children. Uri had disappeared and it is possible that Phoebe nor any of the family knew about the land.

Phoebe became blinded and until her death she lived with one or another of her children. William Edwin had located in Montgomery County, Kansas and Esther, whose 2nd husband's name was B. F. Velie, lived at Minneapolis, Kansas. Olive lived near Salina, Kansas with her husband James Burt. Phoebe died November 24, 1901 and is buried in Rose Meron Cemetery near Longford in Clay County. On her gravestone are the words, "A soldier's wife".

If you go north of Burlington, Kansas on Route 75 about 1 1/2 miles, then east to the restricted property of Wolf Creek Power Plant, you can gaze across to where Uri's farm now lays under the water of Wolf Creek Lake. It's a great change from when Uri lived there and the nuclear scene that stretches before you.

EPILOGUE

Mary E. Phillips, widow of William E. Phillips, often told of Uri appearing at their farm in Sycamore Valley. She said he stayed but a short time and he had gold with him. She believed he had been somewhere in the gold fields. Then he disappeared again. The date of the visit is not known but it would have been after 1894 when Mary and William E. were married and after 1895 when it was declared in the pension application that he had not been seen since 1865.

Mary Phillips acted upon her belief by spending several years, off and on, digging in likely places for the gold she believed Uri had buried on their farm in Sycamore Valley.

Some in the family chided her for her belief but I always thought she was right. Mary Phillips was my grandmother.

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Uri Phillips and his wife Phebe Abbott

(Uri is pronounced: Ur-eye)

By Wayne Bracken, September 11, 2000 (Rev. October 12, 2003)

In 1836, Uri Phillips, his mother, Betsey Hemenway Phillips, and several of his brothers, bought government land in DeKalb County, Indiana. They had been given money by their father, Barzillai Phillips, who had granted Betsey freedom to "live as a single woman" and had divided his assets among his wife and sons "so they can buy land in the West". Barzillai stayed in Livingston County, New York here the family had moved in about 1830 from Caznovia, New York.

Uri married Phebe Abbott in DeKalb County on 23 December 1839. They had ten children which included triplets[1]. Only four of their ten children lived to adulthood; Esther bn 1842; Lydia bn ca 1845; Olive bn ca 1847 and William Edwin bn 1850. Martha Ann bn 1841 died at age 11, Polly bn 1848 lived 14 months, the triplets, bn 1851, all died within about a year, and Kneeland bn 1854 lived almost one year[2].

Phebe was the daughter of Kneeland Abbott who had moved from St. Lawrence County, New York with his wife, Lydia Hills Abbott, daughters Lydia and Phebe, and son Kneeland (Jr.). Lydia married Noah Brooks on 26 June 1838 and Kneeland (Jr.) married Delila; last name unknown. Delila may have been his second wife. Their mother, Lydia, died after March 23, 1840 and Kneeland married Mary Willis on December 26, 1843. By this second wife, Kneeland had two children; Nancy Jane and John. Kneeland died after October; 1846 and his second wife, Mary Willis Abbott, married Thomas C. Rude on February 12, 1849. On August 14, 1849, Thomas Rude and wife Mary sold Mary's right of dower, 3/5ths of her deceased husband's property, to his children; Lydia and Noah Brooks, Uri and Phebe Abbott, and Kneeland Abbott, Jr. (no wife mentioned) for a total of $90.00.

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[1] Alford, Albert, and Amelia

In January, 1852, Uri and Phebe sold their 193 acres of land to Noah Brooks and wife Lydia. On the same date, Noah and Lydia Brooks sold 40 acres of that same land back to Phebe Phillips in Phebe's name only.

At a point in time, Uri Phillips went to Kansas Territory where he bought property and was living there in 1857. It does not appear that Phebe and family went with him as he is shown in a special 1859 census to be living alone having located near Burlington, Kansas in 1857. Did the sale in 1852 of jointly held property signal a split-up between Uri and Phebe? Did a split occur in the same way as that in 1836 between Uri's father and mother?

As a side-note, one of Uri Phillip's brothers, John, died and Uri was appointed administrator of his estate. Uri filed papers in 1847 with the courts showing the estate insufficient to pay debts and asking for an order to sell the real estate of the deceased.. In 1854, the court removed Uri as administrator and appointed Noah Brooks who sold the property in May 1854. Did the court take action against Uri because he had left DeKalb County for Kansas or elsewhere?

Phebe Phillips sold the 40 acres she had bought from her sister, Lydia and Noah Brooks, to an Edmond Freeman on April 26, 1855 and before 1860 she had moved to Wisconsin. Her sister, Lydia Brooks and family had moved there also. Both were shown in the Waupaca County, Wisconsin census of 1860. It is not known if Uri went there or if he went direct to Kansas when he left Indiana. Phebe located in Waupaca Township and is shown in the census as head of the household and as a "seamstress". She had real property valued at $100 and personal property of $50. Her two oldest daughters, Esther and Lydia, were not shown living with her. According to a family record in the Phillips Bible, it appears Lydia had married a man named Cartwright though their place of residence in 1860 has not been found. The Bible shows Lydia Phillips Cartwright died on February 18, 1863. The 1860 census

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[2] Data obtained from record in Phillips Family Bible

shows a Lewis Cartwright, age 25, and wife Esther, age 18, living in Town of Farmington, Waucapa County, Wisconsin and this is almost certain to be Phebe's daughter, Esther.

While Phebe was living in Wisconsin, her husband, Uri, had bought land and was living in Avon Township, Coffee Co., Kansas. In 1861, the Civil War began and Uri joined the cavalry at Fort Scott, Kansas and served in places including Arkansas where he was mustered out in December, 1864. After his discharge, he returned to Coffee County but found that his land had been awarded by the court to another through dispute of ownership. In May, 1865 he went to Wisconsin in a place described as being "near Dartford" where Phebe and family was living. According to Phebe's application for Uri's Civil War pension, Uri stayed there only until the end of June when he left to go to Milwaukee "to engage in business". Phoebe never heard from him again.

In September, 1865, Phebe bought two lots in the village of Markesan in Mackford Township, Green Lake County, Wisconsin. It had been stated in Phebe's pension application that Uri had left money when he departed for Milwaukee and the purchase of lots soon after his departure tends to support that fact. By the 1870 census, Phebe was living with her daughter, Olive, and Olive's husband, James Burt, in Markesan and it is likely that they were living in Phebe's house. Olive and James Burt had married in Dodge County, Wisconsin on November 20, 1865. Phebe's son, Will (William Edwin Phillips), had gone to Montgomery County, Kansas in the late 1860's and then to the adjoining county of Wilson where he is shown in the 1870 census as a *sadler.* He had opened a harness shop in the village of Neodesha. There is no indication that Uri having settled in Coffee County, Kansas had any bearing on Will choosing to migrate to Kansas. Neodesha, where Will settled, is about 50 miles south of Uri's settlement in Coffey County.

In 1871, Will married Matilda Squires; called Tilly. A son, Milton A., was born in 1873 and died at age 8 months. In the 1875 state census, Will is shown back in Markesan, Wisconsin with two females

in the household who most likely were Tilly and Will's mother, Phebe. Another son, Walter, was born to Will and Tilly while they were at Markesan before they returned to Wilson County, Kansas.

Phebe's daughter, Esther Phillips Cartwright, who had married Lewis Cartwright in about 1859-1860 (est), had moved to Ottawa County, Kansas with her husband, son, and four daughters. Lewis Cartwright died March 4, 1884 and Esther married Benjamin F. Velie; the same Benjamin F. Velie who is shown as age 17, the son of Peter Velie, in the 1860 census of Farmington Township, Wapacca County, Wisconsin. It was his sister Emma who married Martin Brooks, one of Noah and Lydia Brooks' sons.

Phebe Abbott sold her two lots in Markesan, Wisconsin on May 12, 1884 and it may have been about that time that she, having become blinded, moved to Kansas to live alternately with her daughter Esther near Minneapolis, Kansas and her son Will near Neodesha, Kansas. Phebe died November 24, 1901 and is buried in Rose Meron Cemetery in Clay County, Kansas. On her grave stone is carved "A Soldier's Wife".

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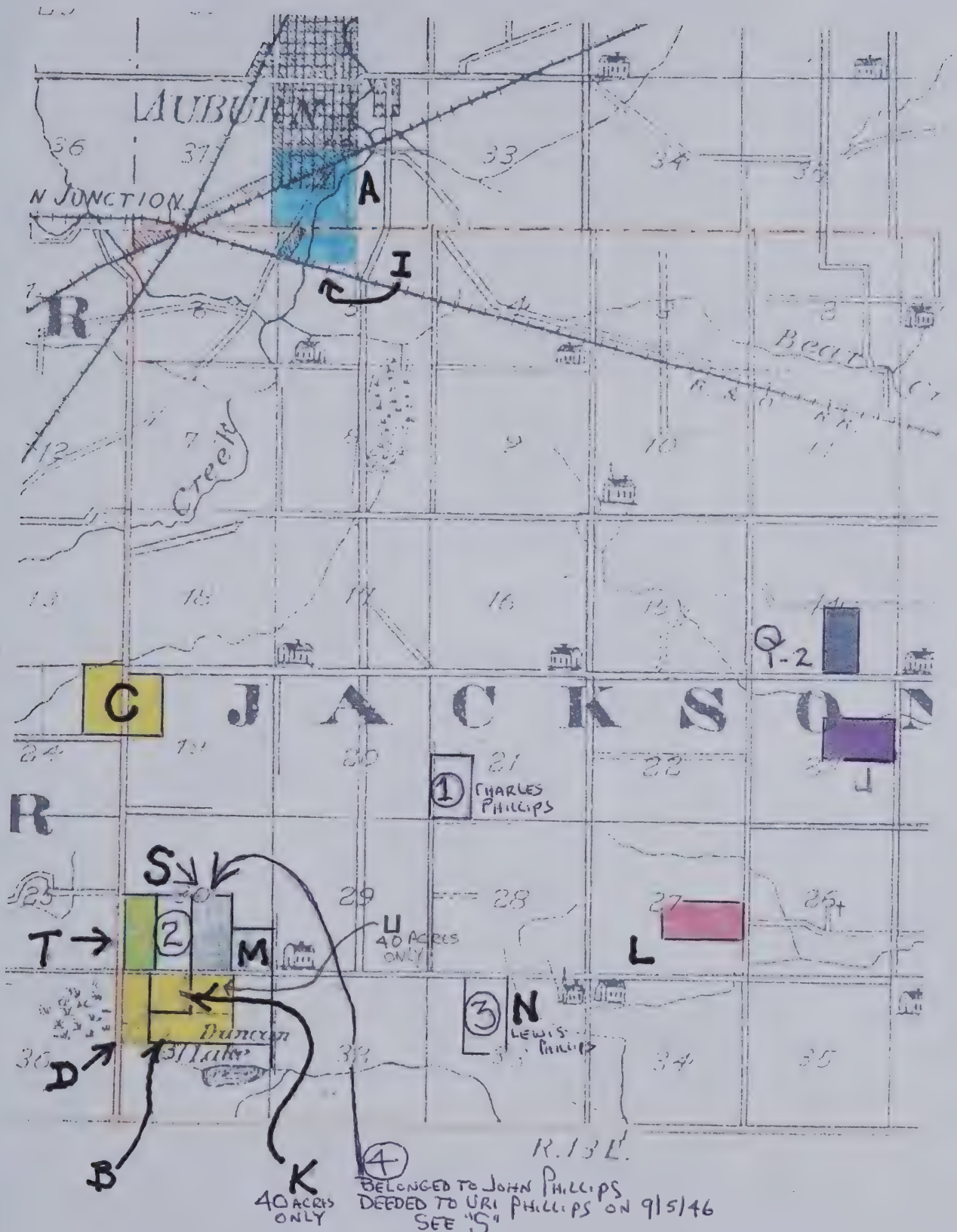
EPILOGUE

William Edwin Phillips' wife Tilly died in 1889 and he married Mary Elizabeth Sophia Paugh Wilson in 1894. They lived on the 320 acre farm in Sycamore Valley, Kansas about 12 miles from Neodesha,

the farm Will and Tilly had homesteaded. Mary Elizabeth told that Uri Phillips came back to where they lived. She said he had gold with him and stayed there but a short period of time before leaving; never to be heard from again. After Will's death in 1913, Mary Elizabeth, as owner of the farm, spent many days digging for the gold all around the farm. Many in the family laughed at her but I always believed her... she was my grandmother.

W. B.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INITIAL TRANSACTIONS IN JACKSON TWP, DEKALB CO. , IN.

(Includes small part of Butler Township, Dekalb Co. and ___ Twp., Allen Co.)

In October, 1836, the following of Barzillia's and Betsey's children bought government land in Dekalb County, Indiana from the Fort Wayne Land Office. These purchases were made before Barzillai signed the document that gave Betsey her "freedom" and made monies available to her and the children for buying lands "in the West".

	Purchase Date	Place of Residence	Acreage	Reference	Approx. Age
John	October 7th	Livingston County, NY	80.00	S	31
Edwin	October 7th	New York, NY	69.25	T	23
			73.25	D	
Uri	October 7th	Livingston County, NY	160.00	B	21
	October 8th	Livingston County, NY	40.00	M	
Ebenezer	October 7th	Not Shown	80.00	2	19

On December 21st, 1836 when Barzillai allocated monies to each living family member, Barzillai's and Betsey's son, Joseph, was age 16 and $300 was allocated to him. Joseph died on November 27th, 1837 and there is no record of lands being purchased in his name. Likewise, Barzillai allocated $200 to their daughter Martha Ann Elizabeth and specified it be used to purchase land for her or to be used for her education. There is no evidence that the $200 was used to purchase land.

On February 13, 1838, land was purchased as follows from the Fort Wayne Land Office for William B. Phillips. Also on this date, land was purchased from the Fort Wayne Land Office for the two sons of Charles Phillips. Charles had drowned on Christmas Day, 1830 in Casnovia Lake:

	Purchase Date	Place of Residence	Acreage	Reference	Approx Age
Wm. B.	Feb. 13, 1838	Dekalb County, IN	*	*	13
Charles	Feb. 13, 1838	Livingston County, NY	80.00	1	ca. 9
Lewis	Feb. 13, 1838	Livingston County, NY	80.00	3 - N	ca. 7

**Exact acreage not known. This land was in Allen County across the county line from Dekalb County.*

On May 10, 1838, Betsey Phillips bought 160 acres of land from Thos. L. Yates. It straddled the line between Butler and Jackson Townships of Dekalb County (See Reference C)

From appearances, Barzillai's living family, including wife, children, and grandchildren migrated or, at least, bought "lands in the West" while Barzillai stayed in the State of NY.

PHILLIPS LAND TRANSACTIONS FOLLOWING INITIAL LAND PURCHASES IN INDIANA

June 5, 1938 — Edwin Phillips sold 73.25 acres he had brought from U S Land Office to Uri Phillips. S31 R33 S13 Ref. D

June 10, 1938 — Ebenezer Phillips sold the 80.0 acres he had bought from U. S. Land Office to Mont. Hughes. S30 T33 R13 Ref. 2

Sept.17, 1841 — Uri & Phebe Phillips sold to Benjamin Nelson 40.0 acres of the 160 acres of land Uri bought from U. S. Land Office (Ref B) S31 T33 R13 Ref U

Dec. 11, 1845 — Edwin Phillips sold to Washington Earl 69.25 acres of land he bought from the U. S. Land Office S30 T33 R13 Ref. T

Sept. 5, 1846 — For the sum of $1, Barzillai sold to Uri Phillips all his rights, claims, and interest in the 160 acres Betsey had purchased from Thos. L. Yates on May 10, 1838. The deed stated "I nor any of my heirs shall have claim or demands on these premises". S24 T33 R12 and S19 T33 R13 Ref. C

and,

For the sum of $100 paid to him by Uri Phillips, Barzillai transferred his rightful 1/2 of the 80.0 acres of land his son John Phillips purchased from U. S. Land Office. John Phillips died of December 18, 1838 leaving these heirs: Barzillai Phillips, his father; Lewis Phillips; Lewis and Charles Phillips, minor sons of Charles Phillips; Edwin Phillips; Uri Phillips; Ebenezer H. Phillips, and William B. Phillips. Barzillai's place of residence was shown as State of NY but he signed the deed in Dekalb County, IN. S30 T33 R13 Ref. Ref. S

Dec. 2, 1847 — Uri and Phebe Phillips sold to A. B. White the 40 acres Uri purchased from the U. S. Land Office S 30 T33 R13 Ref. M

Dec. 20, 1851 William B. Phillips and Wife of Allen Co., IN) sold their 1/6 share of Betsey's 160 acres to Alonzo Lockwood.
S19 T33 R13 and S24 T33 R12 Ref. C

Jan. 8, 1852 Uri (and Phebe) sold their 1/3 share of Betsey's 160 acres to Alonzo Lockwood. See Sept. 5, 1846 where Barzillai transferred his 1/6 share to Uri.) S19 T33 R13 and S24 T33 R12 Ref. C

Oct. 25, 1852 Charles and Lewis Phillips sold their 1/6 share of Betsey's 160 acres to Alonzo Lockwood. S19 T33 R13 and S24 T33 R12 Ref. C
Charles shown living Dekalb Co. Lewis shown living Madison Co., NY

Aug. 8, 1853 Edwin Phillips Phillips sold his 1/6 share of Betsey's 160 acres to Alonzo Lockwood. S19 T33 R13 and S24 T33 R12 Ref. C
(Deed not in my possession)

Dec. 2, 1853 Lewis Phillips sold to William B. Phillips 80 acres Lewis purchased from U. S. Land Office. This was Lewis' uncle. S33 T33 R13
Ref. 3-N

Mar.18, 1854 Wm. B. Phillips and wife Nancy sold to Jacob Lochner the land previously owned by Lewis Phiilps (see immediately above) Ref. 3-N

May 10, 1854 The court ordered Uri Phillips removed as Administrator of the Estate of the deceased John Phillips and Noah Brooks be assigned and that Noah Brooks tender a clear title of the 40 acres of land John Phillips had purchased from U. S. Land Office to Edmond Freedom in exchange of $100 purchase price which Edmond Fremen paid to Noah Brooks and who tended that sum to the court. S30 T33 R13 Ref.

Apr. 7, 1855 Charles Phillips sold the 80 acres he purchased from the U. S. Land Office to Jacob Zehender of Allen Co., IN . No wife shown for Charles.
. Charles living in Lake Co., IL S21 T33 R13 Ref. 1

July 15, 1857 Lewis Phillips sold his 1/6 share of Betsey's 160 acres to Alonzo Lockwood. Lewis shown living in Madison Co., NY.
(Note duplication of sale [See Charles and Lewis above])
S19 T33 R13 and S24 T33 R12 Ref. C

ABBOTT LAND TRANSACTIONS
WHICH INVOLVE URI/PHEBE PHILLIPS

Aug 18, 1849 — Thomas C. Rude & wife Mary (widow of Kneeland Abbott) sold for $90 to Kneeland Abbott, Jr., Noah & Lydia Brooks, and Uri & Phebe Abbott the widow's dower rights to 3/5 of Kneeland Abbott's property consisting of 50 acres S32 T 34 R13 Ref A and 63 acres S5 T33 R13 Ref. I

Aug.15, 1849 — Sale of Kneeland Abbott lands to Wesley Parks. These lands were deeded to Kneeland's son and daughters (See Aug. 18, 1849 above)

Jan 8, 1852 — Uri Philips and wife Phebe sold to Noah Brooks NW1/4 & SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 31, Twp 33, Range 13 containing 193.25 acres. Ref. B

Jan 8, 1852 — Noah Brooks and wife Lydia sold to Phebe Phillips 40 acres in NE corner of NW 1/4 of Section 31, Twp 33, Range 13. This was a part of the land sold (above) by Uri and Phebe to Noah Brooks on the same date (See immediately above). Ref K (in original Ref. B)

Jan. 20, 1852 — Uri and Phebe Phillips sold 40 acres to Simeon Brooks. This was the southern half of the 80 acres which John Phillips bought from U. S. Land Office (Ref S) and which Barzillai deeded to Uri after John's death (Ref. 4). Simeon Brooks was the son of Noah Brooks and Noah's first wife.

April 26, 1855 — Phebe Phillips sold to Edmond Freeman the 40 acres she had bought on January 8, 1852 (See above) from Noah and Lydia Brooks. Ref. K
Was this when Phoebe moved to Wisconsin?